

Geologic Unit	Composition	Hydrological Characteristics
Qp Peat	Peat and organic silt	Semi-confining unit (Aquitard)
Qsc Sumas Valley Clay	Silt, clay, and sand interbeds	Confining unit (Aquitard)
Qs Ice Contact, Ice Marginal and Till	Sand and gravel interbedded with clay and till lenses	Semi-confining unit (Aquitard) with some interconnected permeable sand and gravel lenses and channels
Qso Sand and Gravel	Stratified sand and gravel outwash with some thin silt and clay interbeds	Unconfined and confined aquifer (Major Water Bearing Unit)
Qsc Glacio-Marine Drift (Includes Badger Clay)	Thick, interbedded silt and clay with some till-like diamicton horizons	Confining unit (Aquitard)
Mixed Fluvial, Estuarine and Marine	Silt, clayey silt, and fine sand	Confined Aquifer (Extent and thickness unknown)
Huntingdon Formation	Sandstone and siltstone	Hydrogeologic Boundary (Aquitard)

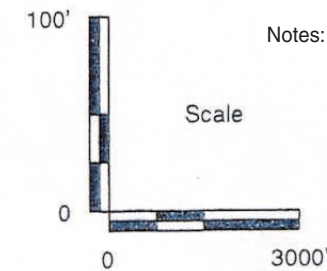
#### INFORMATION SOURCES

Halstead, E.G., 1979. Well location Map, Township 16, Matsqui District Municipality, British Columbia. National Hydrology Research Institute.

Kahle, S.C., 1990. Hydrostratigraphy and Groundwater Flow in the Sumas Area. Whatcom County, Washington. Thesis, Western Washington University.

Source: Associated Earth Sciences, Inc.

Notes: 1) Modified from Sumas Wellhead Protection Program, 1995  
2) See Figure 3.2-1 for approximate location of profile.



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